Translator's Note: This is a poorly written Japanese report. We suspect it was translated rather poorly from English into Japanese.

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Compressed Coated Tablet Press

Explanation of the Figures

Figure 1 is a plane view of the principal operating component of a machine based on this invention and shows its interrelationships. Figure 1a is a reduced frontal view of the entire machine. Figure 2 is an expanded plane view of the die mold punches that are installed in a circle inside the die mold pocket wheel. Figure 3 shows the various operational stages of the punch which are selected in machine operation. Figure 4 is a partial vertical cross-sectional view of the machine and shows the relationships of the various parts. Figure 5 is a plane view of the air regulation manifold. Figure 6 is an enlarged view of the receiving nozzle.

Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a compressed, coated tablet press.

It has been well known for 75 to 100 years that tablet preparations are enclosed by a powder and that the powder is compressed under increased pressure to surround and coat the perimeter of the tablet.

It has also been known for many years that this coating is performed by the following apparatus. That is, individually made tablets are used and large volumes of tablets are manufactured using a machine that operates continuously.

^{*} Translator's Note: Transliteration may result in an incorrect spelling of the name.

A patent up to the present relating to compressed tablets is U.S. Patent No. 207013 (13 August 1878) of Carter [phonetic]. Examples of machines for tablet coating include U.S. Patent No. 568488 (29 September 1896) of Royce [phonetic] and U.S. Patent No. 1246571 (4 December 1917) of Stokes [phonetic]. A newer example is U.S. Patent No. 2700938 (10 February 1955) of Wolf [phonetic].

One objective of this invention is to make a coating device or compressed coating of better powder properties than can be mass-produced by various known machines. In order to achieve this objective, it is a device that has advantages that are clearly superior to those of any known machines. In particular, one objective of this invention is to construct a machine to prepare coatings of desired quantities on both sides of a tablet in which the tablet is placed in the center inside the coating.

Another objective is to make a device that can be adapted for core tablets of various sizes and shapes and to make a device that is reliable in actual operation in cases in which tablets cannot be made without a core.

Another objective is to prevent molding of solid tablets in which a core is not present.

Another objective is to make a machine with which materials are reliably introduced under pressure into the bottom charge after the acceptance die pocket has moved vertically to the position in which the top charge is received. A regulation device for the vertical position of the bottom charge is installed so that reliable installation of the core is permitted.

The numerous other objectives of this invention and their characteristics will become clear from what is described below.

Core tablet feeding and selection

The hopper 20 for the core tablet is positioned above the oscillating feed screen 22 and a plate is attached to it by 24. When the tablet passes through the feed device, the tablet is turned upside down and dust and dirt are cleaned from its two sides. The tablet is introduced into the disk 26,

this disk is rotated by the continuously rotating shaft 28 and the shaft 28 drives the drum 30 (Figure 4). The disk 28 is installed above it.

The drum 30 is subjected to gentle oscillation by the oscillation unit 32, which has the roller 38 that is connected to the drum. In addition, in 38, the tablet, which is very slightly inclined, is turned toward the perimeter to the top of the disk, which is rotating at a variable speed, and is fed outwards. At the aforementioned perimeter, the core selection ring or fixing ring 40 rotates in the opposite direction to the feed plate 28, or, if desired, in the same direction.

The selection ring 40 is set on the chain wheel or annular cogwheel 42, the aforementioned chain wheel is installed in the perimeter of the stator column 44 and the drum shaft 28 passes through this stator column. The chain wheel or annular cogwheel 42 passes through the chain from the die mold head and is driven as will be described subsequently. The cogwheel 46, which engages with the cogwheel 48, is installed on the idler shaft 50 and drives the vacuum head as will be described subsequently.

The holding ring 60 is installed on the perimeter of the plate 28 and on the selection ring 40. It is desirable that it be a transparent element so that it can be observed that the operating wheels are feeding the tablet toward the selection ring 40. The ring 60 is installed so that it rotates together with the ring gear 42 and the selection ring 40. Further, it can be separated at a sufficient distance from the plate 26 on the upper side and the core can pass between the two of them. They can approach each other only to the extent that overlapping is avoided. The ring 60 is also provided with a series of holes 61 at a common diameter. These holes 61, which are adjacent to the inside part of the machine, extend the pickup nozzle into the ring 40 and raise the core tablet.

The spider ring 82 is installed on the stator column 44. It extends to the outside beyond the plate 26 and forms the stator ring-shaped stand 64. The core that has been selected is mounted on this stand after the disk 26 has been removed. A cut 68 is provided at a precisely stipulated distance on the inner side of the selection ring 40 and one or several

tablet cores are received from the large number of cores that reach it from the oscillating plate 28. The cut forms an angle in the grating direction with the disk 28 facing the radius. For this reason, there is a tendency for the tablet to deviate from the disk. When the stator ring 64 is pulled the core is drawn into the cut 68.

The selected core 70 shown in Figure 1 is positioned at the center of the holes 61 of the ring 60. There is a smaller cut on the backs of these holes. They play the role of carrying away crushed core or other particle-shaped substances that may have been carried into the machine. These materials pass through the passageway 74 immediately below the stator plate 62 and emerge from the machine. Accordingly, they pass through the holes in the chain wheel 42.

Thus, the first unit of this apparatus is comprised of an oscillating hopper, which supplies the core to the oscillating plate 26, and the screen 22. The oscillating plate feeds the core, which is positioned parallel to it, to the ring 48, which is in reverse rotation or forward rotation. The ring 40 is provided with the holes 68 and these holes are positioned immediately below the holes 61 inside the ring 60, which rotates the selected core together with the ring 40.

Core receipt and installation

In the second stage action, the selected cores are received, and, in the third stage, which includes conveying these cores to the third stage apparatus, the cores are installed and coated. The second stage action is performed by the idler guide wheel or gearless wheels 80 and 82. The aforementioned guide wheel is established adjacent to the chain wheel 42. There is a vacuum tube 90, which is installed between the idle wheels 80 and 82, which are attached to the shafts 84 and 86, so that they can rotate inside the bearing 92. The gear wheel 94 and the gear wheel 96 that engage with it operate together. The vacuum manifold that is installed at the top of the vacuum tube 90 is rotated. This is shown in Figure 1. The fact that the manifold 100 is affixed on the top of the vacuum tube 90 is shown in Figure 1. This manifold 100 is comprised of the fixing component 102 at the top of the apparatus and of the rotation component 104 at the bottom of

the device. The bottom part of the device is provided with a series of holes 106 and each hole is connected to the tube 108. Their objective is discussed subsequently.

As shown in figure 5, the fixing component 102 is a semicircular shell that forms a vacuum chamber on the left side of the manifold 100. This shell is installed so that it can be adjusted very slightly in the radius direction and the circumferential direction and is connected to the inside of the vacuum tube 90. This vacuum tube is joined together with a depressurization source which is called an ordinary vacuum tube. The fixing component is supported by the bracket 112.

The external pressure tube 114 is connected to another stator manifold 116 on the right side of the manifold 100 (Figure 5) to form the pressure chamber 116. For this reason, the holes 106 inside the rotating plate 104 selectively become under vacuum when they pass through the bottom of the semicircular vacuum chamber 102, and, further, individually assume a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure when they pass through the bottom of the chamber 118. A suitable vacuum source at a characteristic pressure, the vacuum tube 90 and the external pressure tube 114 are connected. The chain 120 supports large numbers of core transfer nozzle support bodies 122 that project through the perimeters of the idler gears 80 and 82 from the chain in the radial direction.

Each of these core transfer combinations is hollow and is connected with the rotating tube wheel 104, which operates synchronously with the outside diameters of the chain wheels 80 and 82. Each transfer combination has the short metal tip tubes and is connected to the tube 108. The tube 108 is flexible and it is desirable that, as much as possible, it be made of plastic.

In addition, the chain 120, as shown in Figure 4, engages with the chain wheel 42, and, similarly, engages with the chain wheel or the wheel-shaped cogwheel on the head of the press coating die stand to be described subsequently. The core transfer combination is comprised of the hollow body 126. This has the small nozzle 128, which projects toward the bottom. This comes into contact with the core tablet and plays the role of

receiving it, the core tablet being securely affixed to the bottom of the nozzle 128 by the vacuum inside the core transfer device.

The small metal index piece 130 is positioned at the perimeter of the nozzle and the core is raised to the end of the nozzle 128. When this occurs, it is desirable that the core be placed mechanically in the center (Figure 6). There is an elevated part 132 on the part 126 of the core transfer combination and the two attachment rods 134 pass through them and penetrate into the interior of the chain wheel 120 and descend. These pins connect the pins between the rings and form a part of the chain. The core transfer combination 122 is installed so that the top of the rod 134 moves vertically. The spring 136 on the bottom of the rod 134 normally holds the core transfer combination in an elevated position. The cams 142 and 144 are installed on the machine frame 140 and actively apply pressure on the core transfer combination at characteristic times within the circuit or create an elevated configuration.

In the operations of the second stage with this device, the chain wheel combination is rotated synchronously with the selection ring 40 and the aforementioned ring is positioned so that ring 60 and the hole 61 are congruent. For this reason, the cam 142, which acts above the roller 150, moves the index strip 128 into the hole 61 and the core at the top part of the nozzle 128 is accepted in the vacuum inside the chamber 102 where it can be held

Next, the core is moved and rotated to an installation position relative to the press die mold stand to be described subsequently by the chain and the core transfer combination.

Core coating action

The mechanism for core tablet coating is shown in Figure 1, the left side of Figure 4, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The principal component of this part of the machine is, of course, the die mold stand head or the rotating wheel 160. This rotating die mold head has a gear component on the outer side. It engages with the chain wheel 120 and operates synchronously with the chain operation.

The die mold head is driven by a motor that is connected to the chain wheel 162. The die mold stand 160 which holds the sprocket does not have teeth. It drives the chain 120 that is guided by the chain wheels 80 and 82 and the chain 120 drives the chain wheel 42. This is provided with a large number of isolated holes 164 and 166 on the perimeter. The hole 162 is provided for the purpose of receiving the die mold 168 and the die 168 has the die hole 170. When these holes pass over the chain 120 through the perimeter of the chain wheel gear of the die head 160, it assumes a distance such that it is congruent with the core transfer nozzle 128.

The bottom die mold head 172 and the apex die mold head 174 are installed on the same shaft as the die mold stand 160. The bottom die mold head 172 is provided with large numbers of holes 176 which are set at intervals on the perimeter (Figure 2). Each hole has a punch 178. These punches have the operating head 180 and the punch tip 182. Similarly, the upper die mold head has a large number of holes 186 set at intervals on its perimeter. Each hole is provided with a punch 188 and the punch has an operating head 190 and a punch tip 192.

The vertical motion of each bottom punch 178 is regulated by the friction plunger lined with the spring 196 which is made of nylon or a similar material (Figure 4). For this reason, any desired vertical motion of the punch inside the hole 176 must be obtained by active operation of the punch.

The vertical motion of the punch inside the top and bottom die mold heads is performed by the action of cams. As shown in Figure 2, the elevating cam 200, which is shown in the left upper part of the figure, has the guard 202. This guard engages with the bottom side of the operating end 190 and raises the end part inside the cam passageway 204 (Figure 4). Consequently, the punch is supported for most of its circumferential movement at a fixed height on the die mold stand 160. As shown in Figure 2, at the right end, the punch descends, meets the guard 206 on the cam 208 and the aforementioned lowering cam lowers the punch. Consequently, it moves essentially in the tangential direction and comes into contact with the pressure roller 210. Continuing into the grounding with the

pressure roller, the punch again meets the guard 202 on the cam 200 and moves to an elevated position.

For the purpose of regulation of the bottom punch and for the purpose of starting at the left end in Figure 2, the ejection cam 220, which has the regulation plug 222, moves the punch 178 toward the apex position, where it releases the finished tablet 224. The pull down cam 226 immediately lowers the punch 178 to the level ring 228 against the friction of the plunger 194. The weight regulation cam 230, which can be regulated by the nut 232, makes precise measurements of the coating material for the initial charge. The bellow cam 234 assumes a shape that reaches the punch head or end 180 without relation to regulation of the cam 230. Consequently, the punch rides on the cam or leveler 236 which positions the core and the aforementioned leveler can be adjusted by the gnarled [phonetic] nut 238. The cam which positions the core moves inside the bottom charge in which the space in which it is reliably positioned is precisely adjusted.

Next, the punch rides to the second weight regulation cam 240. After it leaves the cam, it is held in its position by the nylon plug 194 until it is moved essentially in a tangential relationship to the bottom pressure roller 250 by the pressure of the top punch. The plunger passes through the space of the pressure roller. At the same time that it leaves it. the punch meets the ejector cam 220 and again elevates it to the release position. Each punch inside the bottom die mold head is, for convenience sake, given a number from 1 to 33 as indicated in Figure 3. Figure 3 shows the various operating stages. A mechanism is established for feeding the coating material, to be described subsequently, to the die inside the die stand 160 in powdered form. It has the form of the first feeder shoe 260 and supports the hopper 262 on it. The granular substance is fed into the first pocket 264 and the additional pockets 266 and 268 are usually established. There is a plate 270 just anterior of the first feed pocket 264. This plate cuts off and separates the finished tablet and transports it to the discharge shoot 272, which passes through the hopper 264 and the oscillating dust removal screen After the die holes on a suitable equalizing plate 278 (Figure 2) are filled, the apex is cleaned

the back of the machine as shown in Figure 1 to level it. It has large numbers of holes 282 of a long shape at intervals in the circumferential direction. A second feeding shoe 284 that has a suitable popper 286 provides the granular feeding material to the feeding pocket 288. The relative positions of the feeding plate 280 and the die tape 160 become superimposed in the die pocket 170 when the cable 280 moves the storage site 282 synchronously with the die table.

The shape of the holes 282 is such that the holes are above the holes 170 throughout the curve movement period of the two die table wheels. Thus, the powder drops from the apex table 280 to the die table 160. The scraping plate or cleaning plate 290 levels the excess quantity of apex charge on the core tablet. The composite cogwheel 285, which is removed, engages with the bottom punch cylinder 178 and rotates the table 280 and the table 160 together.

Operation

In the operation of this apparatus, the core that is to be coated is introduced into the guard 20 and is fed to the oscillating plate 29 by the oscillating screen 22. This oscillating plate transports the core toward the outside in the ring 40. Here, it is received by the groove 68 which is installed in a predetermined position in the radius direction. At the same time as the wheel is rotated in the direction of the arrow, the chain 120 also rotates the core transfer combination while bringing it into congruence with the hole 61 of the ring 60 and supporting it inside the passageway that is above it. In a suitable position relative to the machine, the core transfer combination is moved downwards by bringing the roller 150 into contact with cam 142 and the index strip 130, which projects on the receiving nozzle 128, by suction that is transmitted from the vacuum chamber through the tube 108, and, at the same time, the core is positioned. Next, the perimeter of the machine is moved and the core that has been selected is brought into a position that is on the inside circumference of the die mold plate or table 160.

276. After the die holes on a suitable equalizing plate 278 (Figure 2) are filled, the apex is cleaned and the measurement feeding tape 280 is installed in shown in Figure 2, the bottom die punches 1, 2, 3, 4

and 5 receive and next elevate the charged, and, finally, it is made even by the scraping plate 278. For this reason, the predetermined charge which was measured accurately can initially be introduced into the die holes.

Next, the bottom punches are lowered by the cam 234. They are then moved to a predetermined height or are raised to the core release position by the cam 236, which can make adjustments. This prevents the core from becoming inclined or slipping from the center after it has been installed. What is desired is to eliminate the case of the charge together with the core that has been positioned being subjected to increased pressure as will be described subsequently so that it does not descend inside the die mold pocket. The bottom charges are supported by the nylon plunger 194 so that they do not descend.

This operating stage is shown by plungers 8 through 12. Next, as shown in Figure 2, the core transfer nozzle 128 is gradually lowered inside the die holes. The reason for this is that the cam 144 pushes the roller 150 downwards in opposition to the spring 138 and the entire transfer frame 122, including the small transfer nozzle 128, that supports the vacuum chamber 126 and the tablet core is lowered.

At this point in the operation, the vacuum is cut off and the tube is opened to the atmosphere. Thus, the reason that it is desirable in many cases for the core to be pushed into and retained in the initial granular charge inside the die holes which are markedly separated downwards from the surface of the die table is that the core is pressed into the bottom charge and positions it. This installation operation is performed as shown by charges 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Figure 2.

During introduction of the core under pressure into the initial granular charge, the bottom punches are securely adjusted in the vertical position by the cam 236, which can effect adjustment, and the aforementioned cam positions the punches so that they can receive the pressure of the core transfer nozzle.

In the second stage operation, the measurement feeding table 280 measures out and

introduces a certain quantity of granular coating material inside the die hole apex in positions 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. The plunger is moved upwards, and when the scraping plate or wiping plate 290 comes to a position on the cam 240 that is very carefully adjusted, the apex of the die is cleaned. Now, the charges are positioned below, above and around the core. The top punch is compressed by moving it downwards on the came 206, and, at the same time that the punch approaches the pressure rollers 210 and 250, the leveling rod 244 is lowered, the pressure roller exerts the required amount of pressure on the entire charge and the coating around the core tablet is solidified. The cam 202 rapidly moves the top punch upwards. Next, the ejection cam 220 raises the core up to the surface of the die table 160 where it is removed by the plate 270 and this operation is repeated.

After the cores have been positioned inside the die of the die table in the pressure range inside the idler manifold 116 and at a point before other cores are received, they are individually discharged into the tubes 108. This is for wiping away the dust on the index strip 130, to clean up pulverized pieces and partial pieces from the nozzle 128 and to prepare for another receipt. When the core is packed inside the nozzle, the increased pressure inside the external pressure tube is reflected onto the die frame 300 and acts on the microswitch 302. Next, the solenoid break clutch 304 is operated and the machine is immediately stopped. This safety adjustment can be supplemented by the filler index piece 308 (Figure 1). This operates the same regulation switch 308 that is connected to the solenoid break clutch.

If for some reason, the core is not introduced, and, for some reason, there is no core that is released from the nozzle 128 by pressure, the core, when it is not received from the ring 40, is suctioned and flows through nozzle 128 and tube 108 which do not receive cores. This suctioning extracts the granular bottom charge in the die of die table 160. Consequently, when the holes reach the pressure roller, only the top charge is discovered inside the die holes.

Only a predetermined pressure movement exists in the roller. Therefore, the quantity is insufficient to compress a single determined charge to a stable quantity, The fact that, at the release point, this loose granular charge is pulverized in tatters and that this powder is removed in the oscillating screen 276 assures the fact that there is no core in the released and completed tablet.

Claim

A core tablet coating apparatus which forms a compressed granular coating which has a feeding table and die table that work on essentially parallel shafts having depressions on their perimeters and that are set at an interval from each other on their perimeters, a sprocket guide pulley that is positioned so that it has a perimeter that is essentially tangential with each table and a sprocket chain that engages with each table on the chain, that has a mechanism whereby the pulley and the table operate at the same circumferential velocity, the sprocket chain operates between the perimeter of the aforementioned sprocket pulley and the aforementioned feeding table and die table, large numbers of vacuum transfer machines work on the aforementioned sprockets which are set at an interval from each other, that is congruent with the depressed region of the aforementioned receiving table and the aforementioned die table and that raises and lowers the aforementioned mechanism when it approaches and is congruent with each table and that has a mechanism and that has a vacuum adjustment mechanism inside the aforementioned transfer mechanism that receives the core from the aforementioned receiving table and concludes the vacuum action

Supplementary Notes

- 1. A combination as described in the Claim which as a first feed site for granular substances that is positioned relative to the die table in front of the core apparatus and a second feed site that is positioned relative to the aforementioned die table for the purpose of placing a granular charge that has been determined precisely on the apex of the installed core.
- 2. A combination as described in Note 1 in which the second feed site is partially overlaid on the perimeter of the die table and which has holes that receive the granular substance after it has been received and are suited to placing it in the die holes

of the die table when a second table is rotated at the same time.

- 3. A combination as described in the Claim which has a central disk that is set parallel to the core feed table and that is inclined downwards from the center toward the periphery, a mechanism that rotates the aforementioned disk in one direction, a ring that has large numbers of reception pores that open toward the aforementioned ring perimeter and that are on its inside perimeter, a mechanism that rotates the aforementioned ring relative to the aforementioned disk, holes that are that are set at intervals on the circumference so that they are congruent with the reception mechanism and a ring that operates synchronously with the aforementioned reception mechanism.
- 4. A combination as described in Note 3 that forms a tangent line with the feed disk in a depression on the inside circumference of the rotation ring and that forms a square that is positioned so that it approaches it.
- 5. A combination as described in Note 3 in which a cap ring is overlaid on the aforementioned reception ring and that stops overlaying of the core.
- 6. A combination as described in Note 3 that is equipped with a mechanism that oscillates the aforementioned feed disk and that moves the core that is placed on the disk toward the periphery.
- 7. A combination as described in the Claim in which the core transfer mechanism which contains a mechanism that mounts the aforementioned body, which has a hollow passageway, on a vertical shaft and which moves it vertically relative to it, an elastic mechanism that pushes the aforementioned body upwards, and a cam mechanism that is adjacent to the perimeters of the aforementioned core feed table and the aforementioned body downwards and that performs the respective reception and discharge actions.
- 8. A combination as described in Note 7 in which the aforementioned body has a core feed nozzle that projects downwards from it and which has an index strip in which three or more gaps are

established on the perimeter of the aforementioned core and which is suited to receiving the core.

- A combination as described in Note 7 in which there is a component in which vacuum manifolds pass through a series of openings and tubes and are connected to each core transfer body. there is a mechanism that connects the aforementioned vacuum manifolds to a pressure source that is at atmospheric pressure, which moves relative to the aforementioned table and in which reception [provisional translation as an incorrect character seems to have been used: Translatorl and discharge of the aforementioned core feed table and die table [occurs], the aforementioned tubes are connected to a vacuum and the aforementioned tubes are cut off from the vacuum in air. ITRANSLATOR'S NOTE: we are assuming that this patent was translated from English. If so, this section may have been poorly translated into Japanese as it makes poor sense.]
- 10. A combination as described in Note 9 in which a regulation mechanism is mounted on a rotating column that passes downwards through the aforementioned chain wheel.
- 11. A combination as described in Note 9 in which an air source greater than atmospheric pressure is established, a mechanism that operates together with the aforementioned manifold is provided and the aforementioned tube is positioned so that it is connected with the pressure source that is between the release position and the reception position of the core.
- 12. A combination as described in the Claim which as a mechanism in which large numbers of punches are paired and are set inside the rotating head above and below the die table, in which the paired punches are fitted to be congruent with the die holes inside the die table and that regulates the height of the aforementioned punches in the entire rotating passageway of the die head.
- 13. An improvement in the apex particle feed mechanism which, in the compression coating mechanism of the mold which uses a die pocket rotating head, auxiliary apex and bottom punches, a bottom layer particle feed and an apex layer particle feed, has a mechanism that fills the apex particle

feed channels that are determined inside the holes of the aforementioned table when the apex layer particle determination table (which table is pocketed by holes that are positioned so that they overlie the die pockets when the two components are rotated) holes, which are positioned so that they move on a shaft parallel to the head and overlie at one point on the perimeter and a mechanism that holds the holds the channels inside the holes of the aforementioned table until the channels cross over the die head.

- 14. An improvement in the core supply mechanism which, in the compression coating mechanism of the mold which uses a die pocket rotating head, auxiliary apex and bottom punches, a bottom layer particle feed and an apex layer particle feed, has a receiving rotating table that rotates in the vicinity of the compression table, a moving connecting component that comes into contact with the perimeters of the two tables, and a mechanism that is on the aforementioned connecting component that selects a core from the aforementioned core feed table and that presses the core into the bottom channel that is determined in the die pocket of the compression table during movement of two tables. ITRANSLATOR'S NOTE: The use of the word "determined" in this sentence and elsewhere further suggests a possibly poor translation from English. The Japanese word means "determine" in the sense of "measure" and does not to our knowledge have the nuance of "determine" as it used in the intended sense it has in English in this sentence.1
- 15. An apparatus as described in Note 14 in which a mechanism is established that guides the aforementioned connecting component into a fixed passageway between the tables.
- 16. An apparatus as described in Note 14 in which the aforementioned connecting component is driven by the aforementioned tables.
- 17. An apparatus as described in Note 14 which has a mechanism on the aforementioned transfer combination that selectively combines with a large number of core transfer combinations or a core on the connecting component that is superimposed on the table and that is moving through a passageway and transfers the core from one table to another table.

- 18. An apparatus as described in Note 17 in which the reception table has a rotating central disk and notches that are on a portion of the perimeter of the aforementioned disk and in which several gaps are established and has a paddle wheel that receives the core and that positions the core relative to the passageway of the connecting component and a suction nozzle on each reception body that is connected to an air source of a pressure less than atmospheric pressure and that is fitted to make the connecting components congruent with the aforementioned notches when it is moved over the perimeter of the table.
- 19. An apparatus as described in Note 18 in which a stator mechanism is present on the aforementioned notch and forms a support passageway for the core that has been selected.
- 20. An improvement in the core feed mechanism which contains, in the compression coating mechanism of the mold which uses a die pocket rotating head, auxiliary apex and bottom punches, a bottom layer particle feed and an apex layer particle feed, and contains a reception rotating table that rotates in the vicinity of the compression table, a moving connecting component that comes into contact at the perimeter with both tables, a large number of suction nozzles on the aforementioned connection component that selects a core from the aforementioned core supply table that is on the aforementioned connection component and that presses the core into the bottom channel that is determined inside the die pocket of the compression table during movement of the two tables, a mechanism that supplies to the aforementioned nozzle in a predetermined part in the path of the aforementioned nozzle, a mechanism that supplies air under pressure to the aforementioned nozzle in the course between the discharge and reception parts of the passageway [TRANSLATOR's NOTE: "passageway" is an educated guess for a clearly meaningless misprint and a mechanism that responds to extreme pressures inside the aforementioned nozzle.
- 21. A mechanism as described in Note 20 in which a mechanism is established in which one tube is connected to the pressure source and that faces the pressure in the nozzle in a part of the course of the nozzle, in which a pressure response mechanism

- reflects the pressure that is joined with the air in the nozzles and that is increased by the blocked nozzle, that responds to the increased pressure and that stops the mechanism.
- 22. A core feed mechanism that has, in the compression coating mechanism of the mold which uses a die pocket rotating head, auxiliary apex and bottom punches, a bottom layer particle feed and an apex layer particle feed, a mechanism that supplies the core that is to be coated, a connecting component that is connected with the two tables at their perimeters and moves, a mechanism which selects a core from the aforementioned supply and that can move vertically on the aforementioned connecting component (which mechanism is a component that can move downwards in the bottom pocket on the surface of the die pocket and which introduces the core under pressure into the bottom channel surface which is determines the core) and a mechanism that has a pressure manifold that joins together the tubes that are joined with each nozzle and each tube in the a part of the course of the connecting component with the pressure source and that cleans each nozzle after descent of the nozzles.
- 23. An apparatus as described in Note 22 in which the pressure in the tube that is reflected and increased in the blocked nozzle operates the pressure response mechanism and the pressure response mechanism that stops the mechanism works together with each tube in a portion of its advance.
- 24. An apparatus as described in Note 22 in which a mechanism, when there is no positioned core, stops the mechanism that responds to the core and a responding index strip that works together with it is installed and which is positioned so that it cleans the region immediately below the aforementioned nozzle after movement,
- 25. An improved core feed mechanism which has, in the compression coating mechanism of the mold which uses a die pocket rotating head, auxiliary apex and bottom punches, a bottom layer particle feed and an apex layer particle feed, a reception rotating feed table that rotates close to the compression table, a moving connecting component that comes into peripheral contact with the two tables, a mechanism that is above the

aforementioned connecting component, that selects a core from the aforementioned core supply table and that introduces the core under pressure into a bottom charge that is determined by the die pocket of the compression table while the two tables are moving and concentric rotating external rings that are superimposed on a portion of the perimeter of a rotating central disk aforementioned disk [sic] (the aforementioned rings having large numbers of notches positioned at intervals, receiving the core relative to the passageway of the aforementioned connecting components and positioning them).

26. An operational method for a continuously operating automatic tablet coating machine that has a continuous mechanism which includes placing a certain quantity of coating material that is inside the aforementioned pocket into a bottom punch, cleaning the die wheel and determining the quantity of coating material. lowering the bottom punch and the measured material into a wheel, positioning the core on the material that has been lowered, maintaining the coating material that has been measured at the lowered height, positioning a second quantity of coating material in the first quantity and the core. and next compressing the two quantities of material on the perimeter of the core and which supplies a disk that has pockets set at intervals, top and bottom die punches that operate together with the aforementioned die pocket, that are set at an interval and that form a pair and the core to the aforementioned pocket, a mechanism that supplies the coating material to the aforementioned pocket and a mechanism that adjusts the relationship between the aforementioned punches and the aforementioned pockets.

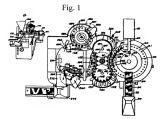


Fig. 2

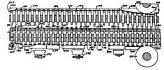


Fig. 3

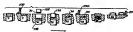
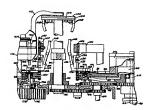
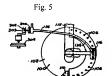


Fig. 4









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圧縮被覆錠剤プレス

関面の略解

第1回は本発明による機能の主作動部分の平面 関であつてそれらの相互関係を示す。第1回 aは 検検全体の部が正面図である。第2回はダイス型 ポケツト率内に円形に配置されているダイス型パ ンチの平面展展である。第3回は機体で機におけ ある選ばれたパンチの色々の作機を陪を示す。 第4回は機械の部分的垂直新面図であつて各部分 の関係を示す。第5回は埋上げノッズルの拡大図で ある。。第6回は埋上げノッズルの拡大図で ある。あ

発明の詳細なる説明

本発明は圧縮被覆錠剤プレスに関するものであ る。

錠剤形医薬が錠剤を或量の粉で囲んで、加圧下 で粉を圧縮し錠剤の周囲を包囲し被覆することは 少く共75 乃至100年間公知である。

この被覆が次のような装置によって行われる事 もまた数年前から公知である。即ち先ず個々に作 ちれた錠剤を用いて、次に運統作職機械を用い大 量に錠剤を強り出すことである。

圧縮された整新に関するこれまでの統許として はカーター氏の米園特許第207013号 (1878年8月 13日) がある。 終剤被獲用装置の例としてはロイ スの米園特許第568488号 (1896年9月29日) スト ータスの米園特許第1246871号(1917年22月4日) がある。さらに新しいものとしてはウルフの米園 特許第2700838号 (1955年2月10日) がある。

本発明の一つの目的は既知のいずれの機械より も大量生産される粉状物質の改良された被質**装置** または圧縮被関を作ることであり、この目的強速 かため既知装置のいずれのものよりも明らかに優 れた利点を持つものである。特に本発明の一つの 目的は一つのコア錠剤を被覆内の中心におき錠剤 の両側上に所望量の被覆を作る機械を作ることで ある。

さらに他の目的は色々の大きさおよび形状のコ ア錠剤に適合出来る装置を作り、錠剤はコア無し では作ることの出来ない所の実際上作機確実な装 置を作るにある。

本発明の一つの目的はコアが中に含まれなけれ は固形錠剤の型成が妨止され安全装置と基本構造 とを造るにある。

本発明の他の目的はコアを取り上げダイスポケ リトが上方チャージを受ける位置すで悪直に動か された後昇材の下方チャージ内に奄実に圧入する 機械を作るにある。下方チャージの磁磁位配用機 整装費はコアのこの確実な設置を許すように設け われる。

本発明の他の多数の目的ならびに特徴は以下記 載する所により明らかとなる。 コア錠剤送りと選択

コア錠利用ホッパー20が振動送りスクリーン22 上に位置されており、これは24で炭がついており 整角が送り被壁を進過する時候和セロペリン こ て錠剤の両側から塗炭を溶場する。錠剤は送り円 整路内に入り、この円盤は不断に同転している軸 28によって回転され、軸 28 化ドラム 30を駆動し (第4回)との上にデスク28が設けてある。

ドラム知は、アーム34とドラムに接触している ローラー38を持つている振動単位32によつて軽い 振動を受け、また38においては極かに損勢して能 剤を周辺に向ってこの可変速度で回転している円 豊上を分方に送り出し、上記周辺ではコア選択環 または定置票44が送り板28と反対方向またはもし 望むならば同一方向に回転している。 選択環40は類単または環状歯率42上に設置され 上記鏡車は静止後44の周囲に設けられ、この静止 柱をドラム軸28が貨通している。領単または環状 歯単42は後記するようにダイス型所部から鏡を通 して駆動される。 歯単48と噛合つでいる歯車48が 遊び軸30上に設置されており、後途するように買 空間紙を動散する。

保持リング的が板28の周囲上たらがに選択環和 上に設置されており、これは透明体として運転車 が選択環和に向って能剤が送られているのを観察 出来るようにすることが望まれる。リング80はリ ングギナ4位と選択環和と一帯に回転するように関 けられ、かの程数からは上が元分へ圧離離れて いてコフが二者の間を通過出来るが、重なりを避 けるに充分なだけ接近している。リンダ80はまた 沢道西医上下一週の刊的を無える。機械の内方部 分に降接して、これらの孔前はピックアフブノン ズルをリッグ40内に速せしめコフ袋筒を上昇させる。

静止枠は上にはスパイダーリック収益が設けられ これは複雑を起えて外方に近び特止頭状合料を作 り、この台上に選述れたコフボ戸整理を歩った後 駅る。選択環境は判断正しく間でられた切 大き器を備えており、短新校型からこれに対す 方き身後のコフから…つまたは多数の配割コアを受 ける。切水は半径に対し円板2個に切離力向に角度 をたし、それゆえ円板からの能期をすぐう傾向が ある。この静止リッグ料を引くとコアを切欠き88 内に引き入れる

第1国に示す選ばれたコブロはリッチ80の孔島1 の中心に位置され、これらの孔の肯定には一層からい切欠を72かあり、これは破砕されたコフまた は数内に運び込まれる恐れある他の粒段物質を選 び去る役目を左す。この材料は酵生板配の直下の 通路74を過避して機械を出て、そこで調率位内の 孔を通過して機械を出て、そこで調率位内の 孔を通過して機械を出て、そこで調率を

かくしてこの装置の第一単位はコアを振動板28 に供給する無動なアパーとスクリー22から成り 振動板は平らな企置にあるコアを迎回転または前 方回転しているリング40に送り、リング40に孔動 を個えこの孔広密なれたコアをリング40と一緒に 回転しているリング40円の孔前の直下に位置させる。

コア取上げおよび改者

第二段の作用は選ばれたコアの駅上げ、および これらのコアを第三段の装置に運搬することを含 み第三段ではコアは設着され被覆される。この第

三段作用は二つの遊び案内事または金額し車80, 22によって行われ、上記業内球は資庫42と隔接し て設置され、それぞれ続略、88に上取付けられる 遊び車80と20間には職長92内に回転出来るように 設置された真空等90があり、債率84とこれと強管 つている資本98と一緒に作儀し、これで真空管 の頂部に設置された真空マニホルドと回転させこ 社は第1図に新展された真空マニホルド100 は第1図に対策で表れる。このマニホルド100 類部上の固定が102を行じての整要の変数 の関節に対している。このでは、98世の 関節と回転部分102からびにの整要の変数 の関節と回転部分102からびにの整要の変数が の回転部分104から成る。この収置の整備が をの孔108を備え、各孔は管108に定続されており その目的は発达する。

固定部分 102 社第 5 関に示すようにマニホルド 100の左側に 真空室を形成している 半円形のシェルである。このシェルは半径方向と 円馬方向に痛かに関節出来るように設置され其空管30の円部に 連絡され、この真空管は普通真空と呼ばれる彼正 第と一緒になっている。固定部分はブラケフト112で安装される。

外圧管114が、ニホルド100(第5図)の右端の 他の静止マニホにド18に選がれ、圧力量18を作 る。それゆえ間軽数184件の1108は半円形真空室 102の下方を通過する時 選択的に真空となり、かつ室 118 の下方を通過する時は個々に大気圧以上 の圧力となる。特者の圧力における過当な空気型 を設けて真空管理と外圧管114を選絡する。銀120 が遊び車間、12の原因を通り強から半径方向に突 出ている多数のサフを送ファズル支持体 122 を支 持する。

これ等のコア移送組合せの各々は中空であって 便奪記。82の外径と同盟的に運動している回転管 動 104 に運動される。各移送組合せは短い金属先 管124を持ち、これは管 108 と連結し、管108は可 接性であつて、なるペくプラスチック製が温まし

小さい金属指片 130 をノッズルの周囲に位置させてコアがノッズル 128 の端部まで上つて来た時

コフを機械的に中心におくようにすることが望立れる(第6回)コア移送組合の部分128上には立 わる(第6回)コア移送組合の部分128上には立 134分領地120内に異連下降する。これ等のピンは リンク間のピンを密語するものとして到の部分を動 するように配置され、従ってこれは下降してコータ 質剤を取上げて設新しまたこのような二点間 内に上げられることも出来る。繰134の底部上 ばね1943。機械件140上には、カム142、144が放 置されており回路内の特有の時期においてコア移 送組合せを複雑的に圧下し、また上昇させる形状 をなす。

この装置の第二段階の作動においては、領車組合せは選択環境と同期的に回転し、上記環はリング800孔間1と一致するように位置され、そのためローラー 15日 上に作用するカム142状指片12を孔61内に動かし室102内の真空でノンズル128の端部上のコフを収上げ、これを保持させることが出来る。

コアは次に鎖とコア移送組合せによつて後述す るプレス被覆ダイス型台に相対的な設蓄位置まで 動き回される。 コア被覆作用

第1回および4回左側および第2回、3回にお いてコア跨減被更現機能が示してある。機械のこ の部分の主要的核性が第47元要の類似まさたは回 転車180である。この回転しているダイス型台頭 部は外側に施電分を持ち鎖車120と場合い銀作機 長剛剤的に運動する。

ダイス型台頭部は奥卓 182 に連結されたモーターによつ「駆動される。スプロケットを持つたダイス型台 180 は彼し (2012 に 2013 で 201

ダイス型合160と同じ報上に底部ゲイス型原部 172と頂部ゲイス型頭部174が設けてある。底部ダ イス型頭部 172 は多数の円間上に耐磨をおいた孔 178を開発し第2 (第2 間) 各刊よインチ178を支持し、 このパンチは存職頭部180とパンチ先期63を持つ 原様に上方ダイス型頭部を円周上に耐隔を置いた 多数の孔186を備え、各孔はパンチ188を備えパン チは作働頭部190とパンチ先端192とを持つ。

各底部・インチ 178 はその垂直運動において、ナイロン製または同じような材料製(第4 図)であ り、ほか186で裏打された単版ラテッシャー184によって調節され、それゆえ孔 176 内の下方パンチ の任意重直運動はパンチの模様的作機によって得 られなければならない。

上方および下方ダイス型頭部内のパンチの壁値 運動はカ本作用によつて行われる。第2 図に示す ように図の左上がに示る場所がカム200はつば202を 持つており、このつばは作機端 150 の下値と噴 でなり、このつばは作機端 150 の下値と噴 でなパンチはダイス型台 160 上一窓市とにおいて それ等の円間運動の大部分に対して支持される。 第2 図に示すように右端ではパンチは引き下しカム ム208上のつば208と1台に上接の下しカムはパン サを下げ、従ってそれ等は圧接ロール 210 と接地 に続いて、パンチは再びカム200上のつば202と出 合い上昇を歴史動く。

下方パンチの調整のためと第2回左端における 始動のため両盤プラッグ 222 を持ったエゼクショ ンか A220が、ソチ178を頂部を置まて敷かして でそれは任上った錠剤 224を設出する。直に引き 禁に抗してレベルリング 228 さで下降させる 変とで調整出来る重さ調整カム230に被関があ の最初のナヤージ用の圧縮た関連をたす。ベルロ あよ234にカム230の調整とは無関係にベンケル なたは基準 80に残違する形状をしている。 定ってメチャにコフを位置させるカムまなはレベラー 236上に乗り上が上が上が上が上が上が上が上が はコアが下方ナヤージ内に動かられたその中に虚 実に位置される間匹確な開整が出来る。

バンチは次に第二度ご開整カム 240 まで果て行きこのカムを法った後で、上方バッチの圧力によって底部圧停・ロール 250 に実現し始級関係にあかられるまでナイロップラッタ 184 によってその位置に保持される。バンチが圧接ロール間を通過しかつこれを去ると同時にパンチはエゼクターカム 270 上部令いこれを表すくる型原形の合パッチは振っませる。下方ダイ型原形の合パッチは振っまる。では、184 で便宜上1から33まで番号を催けた。第3 図は色々な作機関係を示すものでこれは接近する 後度対射を起伏でダイス台 180 行のダイスに送る

ための機構が設けられ、第一送りシユー 260 の形 状をしており、その上にホッパー 262 を支持して おり、粒状物質を第一ポケット 284 内に送り込む 追加ポケツト268,268が普通のように設けられる 第一送りポケット 264 の丁度前方には板 270 があ ってこの板は仕上げられた錠剤を切離しそれ等を ホッパー274たらびに振動除事スクーリン278に通 ずる排出シュート272に運ぶ。適当な均らし板278 (第2図) はダイス孔が一杯になつた後でその頂 部を掃除してこれを均らす第1図に示すように機 械の後には測定送りテープ 280 が設けてあり、円 周方向に隔てられた長い形状の孔 282 多数もつ。 適当たポッパー286を持つた第二送りシユー284は 粒状被覆材料を送りポケット 288 に供給する。送 り板280とダイステープル160の相対位置はポケツ ト貯蔵所282はケーブル280がダイステーブルと同 期して動く時ダイスポケット 170 に重なるように する。

孔 282 の形は孔は二つのダイステーブル専の曲 線運動期間を通じて孔 170 上にあるようにする。 かくして頂部テーブル 280からダイステーブル 180 への粉を帯す。 獲き板または滑梯板 290 はコフ錠 瀬上の頂部チャージの適量を均らしかの除去する 合成値車283 は下ガバンチ円筒 178 と噛合いテーブ ル 280 ケテーブル 180 と一緒に回転させる。

作動

この装置の作働においては、被覆さるべきコア はホッパー20内に入れられ振動スクリーン22によ つて振動板28に送られ、この振動板はコアを外方 に向つてリング48に運びこゝで満68によつて取上 げられ予定の半径方向の位置に配置される。車が 矢の方向に回転すると同時に鎖120 もまたコア移 送組合せ122をリング88の孔81と一致し、かつこ の上にある通路内に支持しながら回転する。機械 に対し適当な位置において、コア移送組合せ122 はローラー158がカム142に接触することによつて 下向に動かされ取上ノツズル 128 上の突出した指 片130は管108を通る真空室 110 から伝えられる吸 入によつて取上げられると同時にコアを位置させ る。選ばれたコアは次に機械の周囲を動かされず イス型板またはテーブル 160 の内周上にある位置 に持来される。

その間ダイステーブル180内のダイス孔170は第 一送りシュー 280 において充満される。第2 図に 示すように、下方ダイスパンチ1・2・3・4 5 にキャージを受け取り、次に持ち上げられ最後 に接取 218 によつて平にされる。それゆえ予定の

正確に測られたチャージがダイス孔内に最初に入 れることが出来る。

次に下方パンタ柱カム 234 によって下向に下砲 高さまで動かされまた両節出来るカム 236 によっ でコア散を優望で持ち上げられる。この事はコ アが設置された後中心から煩いたりまたは外れる ことを防止する。望ましい事はキケージは位質さ れたコアと非に後述するように加圧下の場合を除 いてはダイス型ボケット内に下降されない事であ る。下方パンタはナイロンブラン・134 によ って落下したいよりに支持されている。 つて落下したいよりに支持されている。

この作類段階はフランジャー 8 万至12で示して ある。次に第2 図に示すようにコフ移送ノッズル 128 は補次メイス孔内に下降する。何故たらばカ ム144は、ほね13時に近つてローラー 150 を下向に 押し真空室 126 たらびに錠剤コフを支持する小さ い移送ノッズル128を合むコア移送約122全体を下 除させるからである。

作機中との点において、真空は関係され管は大 気に開かれる。かくしてコマはダイステープへの 表面より着しく下力に離れているタイス孔内の最 初の粒状チャージ内に押されて残留ともられる今 くの場合屋はある事は、コマを紙形ケーン今に プレスしてこれを位置させることである。第2回 のブランジャー11、12、13、14、15で示すように この盤便体動が行われた。

コアを最初の粒状チャージ中に圧入中、下方パンチは関節出来るカム 238 によつて垂直位質に確実に関節され上記カムはパンチをコア移送/フズルの圧力を受けるように位置させる。

第二級の作職においては、制定送りテーブル 200 が ある量の粒状被獲別料率 位置19、20、21、21、21にはいてダイス孔頂部内に関り入れ極き板または就い板 280 はブランジャーが上方に動かされカム 240 上の生意深く関連された位置まで来た 時メイスの頂部を清掃する。今中ナヤージはコアの下、上たらびに周囲に位置されるので、上方パンチがカム 200 上に下向に運動することによって 上部されチャー少全部はパンチが圧接ロール210 250に近づくと同時に均らし棒244が下降され圧接ロールは所要乗の圧力を作用し、コン錠が可の開閉の機関を固化させる。カム 202 は上方が 产急速に上向に動かし、次に投射カム 220 はダイステーブル180の表面までコフを持たけ、ことで仮270によって取扱がれこの作機は接近支される。

静止マニホルド 118 内の圧力区域はコアをダイ ステーブルのダイス内に位置させた後および別の コアを収上げる前に一点において個々に管108内 に特出される。これはこれは指片130の酸を払い ノツズル128から時外または部片を清掃し他の収 上げ準備をさせる。コアがノツズル内に詰まつた 場合には、外圧管114内の増加した上がダイヤ フラム300上に反射されこれがマイタロスウイソ チ302に作動し、これは続いてソレンイドブレー キタランチ304を作動し機械を即時停止させる。 の安全興整はフィーラ指力306(第18)によつ で補うことが出来、これはソレノイドブレーキク ラッチに連結された同じような関節ペウインチ 308を作動する。

もしたにかの理由でコアが入れられてないとすると、圧力によってノフズル 128 から放出されるコアがなたかの理由でリング40から取上げられないたらはコアを受けていない物源ノフズル 128 および管 108 を譲るの入流れがある。この吸込はゲイステーブル 160 のダイス内の軽板の下力ナージを引き出し、従って孔が圧接ロールに到達した場合上ガチャーンだけ がダイス丸内に見出される。

ロールには予定された確定した圧積運動だけが 存在するゆえ、単一の間定されたキャージを安定 最に貯止するほにその虚が不充分である。数出版 ではこの緩い粒のチャージはほろほろに持かれま た振動スタリーン 27% においてこの粉が除去され るこの事は数出した完成錠剤にはコアのないもの はない事を採証する。

特許請求の範囲

円周上に凹所を持ち実質上平行軸上において作 働しそれらの周囲には相互に隔てられている送り テーブルならびにダイステーブル、名テーブルと 実質上切線となる周囲を持つように位置されたス プロケツト案内車、各テーブルと重上において円 間で嚙合つているスプロケット鎖を持ち、車とテ ープルとは同じ円周速度で作働し、スプロケット 鎖は上記スプロケツト車の周囲と上記ダイステー プルならびに送りテーブル間で作働し、多数の真 空伝達機構が隔てられた上記スプロケット上で作 備し上記取上げテーブルならびに上記ダイステー ブルの凹所と一致し、近ずいて各テーブルと一致 する時上記機構を上下させる機構と上記取上げテ ーブルからコアを取上げ真空作用を終らせて上記 コフを上記ダイステーブル内に置かせる上記伝染 機構内の真空調整機構とを持つた圧縮粒状被覆を 形成されたコア錠剤被覆装置。

3

附

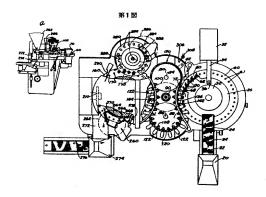
- 1 ファ城間の前にダイステーブルと相対的に位置された粒状物質用第一送り場所に50元(設置されたコマの頂部上に正郷に制られた粒状チャージを置くため上記ダイステーブルと相対的に位置された第二送り場所を持つた特許請求の範囲記載の組合金。
- 2 第二送り場所はダイステーンルの周囲の一部 に重合し、粒状物質を取上げ点から受入れこれ を二つのテーブルが同時に回転する時ダイステーブルのダイス孔内に置くに適合した孔を持つ た所の附記第1項記載の組合せ。
- 3 コア送りテーブルには、水平におれかつ中 心から外間に向つて下向に預視した中央円盤、 上記円盤を一方向に回転する機構、上記絵原に 向つて開きその内閣上にある多数の取上げ孔を 持つリング、上記デスタに相対的に上記リング を回転する機械、取上げ線を一一致するに 円間上に回隔をおいて設けられた孔、上記取上 げ機構と同期的に作機するリンとを持つた特 許計数の密即記載の組合せ、
- 4 回転リングの内周上の凹所に送りデスクと切 線をなして近寄るように位置された角をなした 切欠である附記3記載の組合せ。
- 5 キャンプリングは上記取り上げリングに返合 しコアの重合を防止するようになる附記3記載 の組合せ。
- 6 上記送りデスクを振動させデスク上におかれたコアを外周に向つて運動させる機構が備えてある附配3 記載の組合せ。
- 7 コアを送機就はその中に気空高能を持つた一 体上記一体を聖直軸上に数置しこれと相対的に 垂直運動きせる機能、上記一体を上方に押す弾 性機構、上記コア送りテーブルたらがに上記ダ イステープルの周囲に保接して位置し上記一体 を下向に動かし、それぞれ取上げおよび排出作 用を行わせるカム機構とを含む物料消求の範囲 転載の組得な
- 8 上記一体はそれから下向に突出たコア移送ノ ツズルを持ち上記ノツズルの周囲に三つまたは それ以上の削隔を置いたコアを受けるに適合し た物片を持つている所の附記 7 記載の組合せ。
- 9 真空マニホルドは一連の隣口と管を通してそれぞれ各コワ移送体に連結され、上記真空マニホルドを大気圧以下の圧力源に連結する数様、上記テーブルと相対的に運動し上記コフ送りテーブルとダイステーブルの要り上げおよび排出

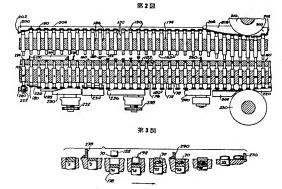
部分において、上記管を真空に連結しおよび上 記管を真空から大気にそれぞれ切断する附記7 記載の組合せ。

- 10 調節機構は上記鎖車間を下向に通る回転柱上 に載せられている回転体を持つ附記 9 記載の組 合せ。
- 11 大気圧より大きい空気源が設けられ、上記マニホルドと共働する機構が備えられ上記管をコアの放ち位置と取上げ位置の間の一点で圧力源と連結するように配置されている附記9記載の組合せ。
- 12 多数のパンチが対応をたしてダイステーブルの 上下に回転頭筋内配置されており、各対のパ ソチはダイステーブル内のダイス孔と一致する に適合し、ダイス頭部の回転回路全体に上記ペ ンチの高さを調飾する機構を持つた特許請求範 開記紋の組合せ。
- 13 ダイスポケット型回転頭部、その触物的頂部 および低部ペケチ、底部層粒子造り、および底部 感際性子型シル用いる型の圧離型を模様は はいて、頭部に平行た端上で作飾し一つの門内周子 間定テープル(このテープ)に登された辺の部層粒子 観する時ダイスのポケットに重合するように位 置された孔でもつて円周にポケットされている)乳がポケット頭部に対って映上記テープル の孔内に関定された頂係粒子送りキャージを充 たで機構、キャージをダイク頭部とを越えるま で上記テーブルの孔内にサーブルの名のの孔内にサーブルの名のでは、
- 構とを持つた頂部数子送り機様における改良。 14 ダイスポケット回転圧縮テーブル、その締約 頂部および底部パンチ、底原粒子送り、頂部数 子送りを利用する型の圧縮数便機能において、 至か上がよくで回転している取止け回転送 ラテーブル、両等・プレルと周囲で燃起して運動 している避熱部が、上記連報部材上にあつて上 記って送りテーブルからってを選択し両等・プ かが認動中圧縮テーブルのダイスポケット内に 関定された底部チャージ内にコウを圧印する機 様を持つたコアも結構能における直像。
- 15 テーブル間の一定通路内に上記連続部材を案 内する機構が設けてある附記14記載の装置。
- 16 上記遊続部材は上記テーブルによって駆動されている附記14記載の装置。
- 17 選択的にテーブルに重合する通路内を飾いて いる連続部材上に多数のコア移送組合せとまた コアに組合つてコアを一つのテーブルから他の

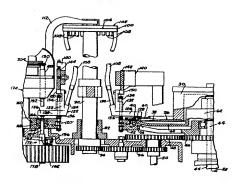
- テーブルへ移送する上記移送組合せ上の機構と を持つた附記14記載の装置。
- 18 販上げテーブルは回転中央デルタ、上記デスクの周囲の一部の上にあり参数の間隔を置いた 切欠を持ちコアを受け連続部材の適路と相対的 にコアを位置させる外輪、大坂IELUFの圧力の 空気源に連絡され連続部材がテーブルの周囲上 を動く時上記切欠と一致するに 適合する各取 上げ体上の吸入ノリズルを持つ附記[7記載の装置。
- 19 静止機構が上記切欠の下にあって選択されたコア用の支持通路を形成する附記18記載の装置。
- 20 ダイスポケット型回転圧縮テーブル、その補 助頂部パンチおよび底部パンチ、底部粒子送り 頂部粒子送りを用いている型の圧縮被覆機械に おいて、圧縮チープル近くで回転している取上 げ回転テーブル、両テーブルと開囲で接触して 運動している連続部材、上記連続部材上にあつ て上記コア供給テーブルからコアを深び両テー ブルが運動中圧縮テーブルのダイスポケット内 の測定された底部チャージ内にコアを圧倒すべ き機構であつて上記連続部材上の多数の吸入ノ ツズル、上記ノツズルの行程の予定部分中上記 ノフズルに吸入を供給する機構、それら通録の 排出および取上げ部分間の行程の一部の間中ト 記ノツズルに圧力下の空気を供給する機構、上 記ノツズル内の非常圧に応答して機械を停止す る機構を含むコア送り機構における改良。
- 21 1本の管が圧力限に連結されておりノッズルの行程の一部の中ノッズルに圧か向け、圧力 応答機構込起管と空気で一緒たなり詰まつた ノッズルによって増加された圧力を反射し、上 認高められた圧力に応答して機械を停止する機 構が設けてある倍温如配数の変質。

- ノツズルを清掃する機構とを持つたコア送り機 棚における改良。
- 23 詰まつたノツズルに反射して上昇された管内 圧力は圧力応答機構を作飾し機械を停止させる 所の圧力応答機構がその進行の一部中各管と共 衝する附記22記載の表置。
- 24 位置されないコアがあるとこれに応答して機 械を停止させる機構と共働する感応指針が設置 運動後上記ノツズルの直下の区域を掃除するよ うに位置されている附記22記載の基礎。
- 25 ダイスポックト型回転圧線テープル、その結 助頂影および底形ペンチ、底部粒子送り、頂部 軽子送りを用いた型の圧能数度減快において圧 縮テープル近く回転している取上げ回転送りテ ーブル、両テーブルと同接触して運動している 差較部材、上記速報部材上にあった記記コ 円候 総テーブルからコテを選択し両テーブルが運動 している関ル圧縮サーブルのダイスポテクト内 に概定された底部チャージ内にコアを圧入する 機構、回転している中央デスタ上記デスタの周
- 囲の一部上に重なつている同心向転外方リック (上記リングは開稿を置いた多数の切欠きを持 ち上記連続部材の頭路に相対的にコアを受けこ れを位置させるリング)を持つたコア送り機像 の改多。
- 28 上記ポケット内のある量の被関約料を下方パンチ内に置き、ダイス車を積得して被関が計算を開発していまった。 サイス車を積得して被関が対象を開発していまった。 サイス車を表したが表した性をは、カアと間できれた被要材料を下降された高さに維持し、被度材料が第二の亜を溶ーの量ならびにコア内に置き、次いでコアの開発を置いたポケットを持つたダイス、上記ゲイスポケットを共動する助開を置いたポケットを特力たダイス、上記ゲイスポケットに供給する連続機構、上記パケットに徴度材料を供給する機構、上記パケットに徴度材料を供給する機構、上記パケットに数度材料を供給する機構、上記パケットと関係を開始する機構とを持つた送紙作場自動館が被限機械が開始する機構とを持つた送紙作場自動館が被限機械が開始する機構を持ちた送紙作場自動館が被限機械が開から





25% A 150



第5図

